

# Cheung Kong Telegraph.

N°. 2364.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.  
BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
6 " 4 " " 3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT: For the convenience of those returning to Europe an Agency Department has been added to the ordinary business of the Bank for the transaction of Personal Agency of every description.

Pay and Pensions collected. Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded. Insurances effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,  
Manager,  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

**RULES  
OF THE  
HONGKONG SAVINGS  
BANK.**

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

2.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest.

3.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

4.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

5.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

6.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND ..... 4,000,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF } PROPRIETORS ..... 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—

CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSON, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.

J. F. HOLLIARD, Esq. L. POKORNICK, Esq.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, N. A. SIRS, Esq.

Hon. B. LAYTON, E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,  
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 24th August, 1889.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LIMITED,  
6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

**N O T I C E :**

INTEREST on the above DEBENTURES for the six months ending 19th Inst., being DUE on that date, Holders are requested to deposit their Debentures at the Office of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 28th October instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Hongkong, 7th October, 1889.

**C H S. T. GAUPP & CO.**

CHRONOMETER WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches.

AWARDED the highest prizes at every Exhibition:

and for Voigtlander and Son's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1889.

## Intimations.

### ROBERT LANG & CO.

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

WE have just opened out our NEW AUTUMN GOODS consisting of a large and choice selection of COATINGS for MORNING and EVENING DRESS.

A very stylish lot of TWEEDS, new in design and material, and a varied assortment of TROUSERING in all the newest patterns.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1889.

### A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE  
Address: 10 HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

### W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

BROWN RUSSIA BOOTS and SHOES.  
RED RUSSIA BOOTS and SHOES.  
BROWN CALF BOOTS and SHOES.  
GLOVE KID BOOTS and SHOES.  
PATENT LEATHER BOOTS and SHOES.  
SATIN LINED DANCING PUMPS.

TENNIS SHOES.

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1889.

### KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

#### JUST LANDED

IN SPLENDID CONDITION, THE FOLLOWING BRANDS

OF

#### FRESH CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAPORALS.

KINNEY'S STRAIGHT CUTS.

FULL DRESS STRAIGHT CUTS.

VIRGINIA BRIGHTS.

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUTS.

LITTLE BEAUTIES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1889.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENTS OF

#### GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING GOODS,

FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON.

UNDERSHIRTS, PANTS, SOCKS, JERSEYS, ROWING, FOOT BALL and POLO SINGLETS.

NEW OXFORD and FRENCH PRINT SHIRTINGS.

NEW CALCUTTA CLOTHS for SHIRTS and PYJAMAS.

THE LATEST COLLARS, SCARFS and CRAVATS.

NEW FELT HATS.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Hongkong, 30th September, 1889.

### W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX "SARPEDON" AND "PESHAWUR."

NEW Shades of Cashmores, and Dress Materials, Plushes and Velvets, Silks, Satins, Brooches, Moulds, Jerseys, Coats, and Ulsters, Sunshades and Umbrellas, Hats and Bonnets, Flowers and Feathers, Silk and Suede Gloves, Mitts &c., Ribbons, Laces, and Frillings, Ladies' Children's and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Toys and Fancy Goods, Gent's Felt Hats, new-cut Shapes.

**W. POWELL & CO.**

Hongkong, 5th October, 1889.

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 28th October, 1889.

By Order of the Directors.

J. A. BARRETO,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1889.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,  
LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of SEVEN DOLLARS per Share for the year 1888, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889.

**THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 28th October instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., Hongkong, 7th October, 1889.

**CHS. T. GAUPP & CO.**

CHRONOMETER WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches.

AWARDED the highest prizes at every Exhibition:

and for Voigtlander and Son's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889.

**G. FALCONER & CO.**

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANU-

FACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 45, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889.

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

S.S. "PATHAN"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

&lt;p

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
L I M I T E D.

DAKIN'S EXTRACT OF GLYCERINE  
and C.I.C. MURER.  
renders the skin soft, supple and smooth.  
Invaluable in the NURSERY, indispensable  
in the TOILET.

Removes and prevents ROUGHNESS,  
R-DNES, and CHAPPING.  
An agreeable property of softening and clearing  
the skin will be noticed after three or four  
days use, and by its continued application the  
complexion will be preserved indefinitely, retaining  
to the last the fine texture of youth. Gentlemen  
will find its application useful and soothing  
after shaving.

Price, Cents 40 and 75 per Bottle.

Saunder's Eau Mysterieux, or bôis de Toilet  
Secrets.

A compact and convenient arrangement of  
Toilet necessities.

Price, \$1.50.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,  
C H E M I S T S.

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 12th October, 1889.

113

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED  
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY  
is replete with the best Machinery, embodying  
all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,  
"DISPENSARY H-O-N-G-K-O-N-G,"  
And all signal messages addressed thus  
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always  
kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER

SOIA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIUM WATER

SARSAPOARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GIN & F.R. ALE

GINGERADE.

NOTE: No Credit given for bottles that are  
duly prepared, or that appear to have been used  
for any other purpose than that of Containing  
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used  
again by us.

WATSON'S  
PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.

Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected  
Fresh, Ripe Fruits.

Raspberries Black Currant

Strawberry Red Currant

Damson Orleans Plum

Pine Apple

Marjoli Cherry

Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to  
taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated  
water forms a delicious beverage. The addition  
of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant  
results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen  
Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP

STRAWBERRY SYRUP

RASPBERRY VINEGAR

Bottle  
For imparting a delicious flavour to

AERATED WATER,  
SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for  
MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE  
CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila

15

BIRTH.

On October 15th, at Altona, Germany, the  
wife of Th. von Pustau, of a son.

1888

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

A GOODLY number of persons of one sort  
and another have within the last dozen  
years, on various pretences, interviewed  
HIS Excellency Li Hung-chang, Viceroy of  
Chihli and the actual Prime Minister of the  
Chinese Empire. The person who least  
appreciated an honour he had no sort of  
title to—whose published report of his  
personal experiences with the Viceroy  
stands alone for vulgar and inexcusable  
offensiveness—was Mr. HENRY NORMAN,  
the unattached representative of the  
"Fall Mall Gazette"; the latest and most  
amusingly impudent intruder is a Mr.  
WILLIAM JONES, who, it appears, owes his  
importance to the interesting fact that he  
was once Secretary of an institution in  
England called the Peace Society. Mr.  
Jones has written a letter to Sir Joseph W.  
PEASE, M.P., dated Tientsin, July 10th, in  
which he records his interview with Li  
Hung-chang, and this letter has, as a  
matter of course, been published in the  
London papers. Probably enough that  
latter fact, a conspicuous advertisement in  
the London press, was this Peace Society  
apostle's main object in holding himself  
up to ridicule before the entire foreign  
population in the Far East! At all  
events he has succeeded in beating all  
past records for childish conceit and  
blatant ignorance.

Mr. WILLIAMS JONES naively states in  
his precious letter to Sir Joseph PEASE that  
his main object in going to Tientsin was to  
instruct this influential ruler in the recent  
progress in the Western world of the  
principles of arbitration as a substitute for  
war. Jones, ex-secretary of the Peace

Society, instructing Li Hung-chang, the  
leading and most powerful statesman in the  
Chinese Empire! Only think of it, and then  
sum up the consummate cheek of this  
unknowable table-thumper! It is a very safe  
assumption to make that the Viceroy of  
Chihli knows more about the principle  
of arbitration between great nations than  
Mr. JONES, Sir JOSEPH PEASE, M.P., and  
the whole of the members of the Peace  
Society rolled into one; and it must be  
quite evident to anyone acquainted with  
the history, character and policy of Li, that  
during the whole of his interview with  
Jones, His Excellency was quietly and  
humorously "drawing the leg" of the  
inspiring apostle of peace. We have no  
time to criticise in detail the childish  
nonsense which Mr. Jones loftily relates he  
poured forth to the Grand Secretary as  
"information"; if we had it would not be  
worth while, although it may be true that  
ignorant demagogues of this sort tend to  
foster altogether erroneous impressions in  
the minds of Chinese officials and create a  
great deal of mischief. Mr. Jones has been  
in Australia and says he is going to the  
United States, and on the strength of his  
experiences in the former country he  
informed the Viceroy that jealousy and  
fear of cheap labour were at the root of  
the difficulty between the Australians and  
Americans and the Chinese, and prophesied  
that "time alone can bring about such a change in public opinion as  
may sweep away such unjust laws as those  
passed against the Chinese." And in  
saying all this the Peace Society delegate  
wrote himself down an ignoramus, who  
has yet to learn even the rudiments of that  
vast and comprehensive political problem  
popularly known throughout two continents  
as the Chinese Question. Let us tell Mr.  
Jones and his friends that when the  
empire of China has been freely thrown  
open to the whole world, and after Chinese  
emigrants have attained social habits fit  
for them for association with civilised  
people, then there may be some force in  
the allegation as to unjust laws having  
been passed against Chinese in the  
Australasian colonies and the United  
States of America. At present any such  
assertion merely displays sheer ignorance  
of China and the Chinese, and also of the  
countries which object to be over-run by  
the scum of the Middle Kingdom.

Mr. JONES, quite naturally we assume,  
went to Sir Joseph PEASE. He mentioned  
the Anti-Opium Society to Li Hung-chang  
and that he was intimate with the President,  
and was surprised when the Viceroy promptly  
asked whether I meant Sir Joseph PEASE, with  
whom he was evidently familiar. We hope

he was not a member of the Garrison and the  
members of the Hongkong Recreation Club who  
will doubtless gladly assist a varied and attractive  
programme should be easily arranged. As soon  
as arrangements have been decided on, we shall

publish full particulars.

A MIRACULAR proclamation by the Nanhai magis-  
trate has been issued at Canton, the following  
translation of which is given by our very own  
poet laureate:—

The winter season is bright,  
And the winds should now blow high,  
When all things become a dry,  
As fall fails to fire!

Or your ranges and stores, watch!

For the winter season is short,  
Your "falling" soils should be such

As to be ready for fire!

To be filled and ready to act!

As the winter season is short,  
Gather the ravages of fire!

"William," our office fellow-deer, "chow-  
chow" the balance of this poem, and we are  
now looking for—no, not the four footed cele-  
brity, but the poet, with a club. And we think  
we shall have to dismiss that Celestial Tennyson,  
the Namhoi magistrate, even as an occasional  
correspondent.

The winter season is bright,  
And the winds should now blow high,

When all things become a dry,  
As fall fails to fire!

Or your ranges and stores, watch!

For the winter season is short,  
Your "falling" soils should be such

As to be ready for fire!

To be filled and ready to act!

As the winter season is short,  
Gather the ravages of fire!

"William," our office fellow-deer, "chow-  
chow" the balance of this poem, and we are  
now looking for—no, not the four footed cele-  
brity, but the poet, with a club. And we think  
we shall have to dismiss that Celestial Tennyson,  
the Namhoi magistrate, even as an occasional  
correspondent.

The winter season is bright,  
And the winds should now blow high,

When all things become a dry,  
As fall fails to fire!

Or your ranges and stores, watch!

For the winter season is short,  
Your "falling" soils should be such

As to be ready for fire!

To be filled and ready to act!

As the winter season is short,  
Gather the ravages of fire!

"William," our office fellow-deer, "chow-  
chow" the balance of this poem, and we are  
now looking for—no, not the four footed cele-  
brity, but the poet, with a club. And we think  
we shall have to dismiss that Celestial Tennyson,  
the Namhoi magistrate, even as an occasional  
correspondent.

The winter season is bright,  
And the winds should now blow high,

When all things become a dry,  
As fall fails to fire!

Or your ranges and stores, watch!

For the winter season is short,  
Your "falling" soils should be such

As to be ready for fire!

To be filled and ready to act!

As the winter season is short,  
Gather the ravages of fire!

"William," our office fellow-deer, "chow-  
chow" the balance of this poem, and we are  
now looking for—no, not the four footed cele-  
brity, but the poet, with a club. And we think  
we shall have to dismiss that Celestial Tennyson,  
the Namhoi magistrate, even as an occasional  
correspondent.

The winter season is bright,  
And the winds should now blow high,

When all things become a dry,  
As fall fails to fire!

Or your ranges and stores, watch!

For the winter season is short,  
Your "falling" soils should be such

As to be ready for fire!

To be filled and ready to act!

As the winter season is short,  
Gather the ravages of fire!

"William," our office fellow-deer, "chow-  
chow" the balance of this poem, and we are  
now looking for—no, not the four footed cele-  
brity, but the poet, with a club. And we think  
we shall have to dismiss that Celestial Tennyson,  
the Namhoi magistrate, even as an occasional  
correspondent.

The winter season is bright,  
And the winds should now blow high,

When all things become a dry,  
As fall fails to fire!

Or your ranges and stores, watch!

For the winter season is short,  
Your "falling" soils should be such

As to be ready for fire!

To be filled and ready to act!

As the winter season is short,  
Gather the ravages of fire!

"William," our office fellow-deer, "chow-  
chow" the balance of this poem, and we are  
now looking for—no, not the four footed cele-  
brity, but the poet, with a club. And we think  
we shall have to dismiss that Celestial Tennyson,  
the Namhoi magistrate, even as an occasional  
correspondent.

The winter season is bright,  
And the winds should now blow high,

When all things become a dry,  
As fall fails to fire!

Or your ranges and stores, watch!

For the winter season is short,  
Your "falling" soils should be such

As to be ready for fire!

To be filled and ready to act!

As the winter season is short,  
Gather the ravages of fire!

"William," our office fellow-deer, "chow-  
chow" the balance of this poem, and we are  
now looking for—no, not the four footed cele-  
brity, but the poet, with a club. And we think  
we shall have to dismiss that Celestial Tennyson,  
the Namhoi magistrate, even as an occasional  
correspondent.

The winter season is bright,  
And the winds should now blow high,

When all things become a dry,  
As fall fails to fire!

Or your ranges and stores, watch!

For the winter season is short,  
Your "falling" soils should be such

As to be ready for fire!

To be filled and ready to act!

As the winter season is short,  
Gather the ravages of fire!

"William," our office fellow-deer, "chow-  
chow" the balance of this poem, and we are  
now looking for—no, not the four footed cele-

The mighty Yellow River, 9,000 *li* long, forming a natural boundary between North and South China, subject as it is to frequent outbreaks, has caused many an anxious thought to generations of Chinese statesmen since the faithful Yu first devoted nine years to bringing it under control 4,000 years ago. The instructions lately composed by Wu Ta-ch'eng for the officials ordered to survey and report on the River, and make a map of it in four sections, are sure to interest many. They direct attention to the following 20 points: latitude, and longitude of places mentioned; distances between places mentioned; configuration of the region; breadth of the river, depth; height of banks; breadth of dams or artificial banks; length of the same; size and number of sluices; direction and tendency of currents; what dams are the subject of most apprehension; situation of all shoals, bars, sand-banks, whether visible or concealed; consistency of the enclosing banks and surrounding country; immediately adjacent; present channel of ancient or recent formation; lay of mountain strata, and whether continuous or interrupted; tributaries and off-shoots; and lastly density of riparian population. Subprefect Tung Tze-tien and his colleagues were directed to devote special attention to the middle section, that of Meng-tsin, in Honan Fu.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung having heard from Sheng Taotai, Chefoo, of the latter's proposal to establish a school of mines at that port under a foreign professor, for cadets selected from all parts of the Empire, has issued instructions at Canton of the following tenor to the cadets whom he has ordered to proceed to Chefoo:—Kuangtung possesses much mineral wealth, especially in iron, and the silver mines of Kwei Hsien, in Kungsi, have long been noted for their rich supply of this precious metal, but the working has been very unsuccessful owing to the insufficient technical knowledge of the concessionaires. A mining college is now being established at Chefoo. Shantung, the province in which Chefoo is, is also full of mineral wealth. There are the noted gold-mines of Ping-tu, in Lai-chow Fu, and Ning-hai, in Teng-chow Fu. There are the ancient silver and lead mines of Tze-chun in Tsai-nan Fu. In Wei Hsien (Lai-chow Fu Province) Chang-kiu and Poh-shan Hsiens (the former in Tsai-nan Fu, the latter in Teng-chow Fu) are mines rich in both coal and iron. The Fu-nan, P'eng-lai, Tsi-hia and Chao-yün Hsiens all contain mines, at no great distance from Chefoo, and there are many great advantages in short presented in Shantung to the student of mines and the modes of exploiting them. The delegate whom I am about to send there with the Kuangtung cadets will collect information on the following points: Processes of refining ores; methods of collecting capital for working; methods of extracting the metal from the mines; system of Government taxation; means taken to preserve peace and order in the mining districts. He will on arrival at Chefoo visit Sheng Taotai, who will direct him and his associates as to their future movements. He will furthermore ascertain the feeling of the local populations with regard to mines, the expenses of working, amount of ore extracted, number of workmen employed at various mines, and reasons for closing mines, which have formerly been worked. (These instructions are dated fourth moon).

#### CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

POLYTHEISM; PANTHEISM; ATHEISM.

III.

Another significant result of the union of all beliefs in China is the debasement of man's moral nature to the lowest level found in any of the creeds. This is in accordance with a law akin to that by which a baser currency invariably displaces that which is better. All the lofty maxims of Confucianism have been wholly ineffective in guarding the Confucianists from fears of the goblins and devils which figure so largely in Taoism. It has often been remarked, and with every appearance of truth, that there is no other civilised nation in existence which is under such bondage to superstition and credulity as the Chinese. Wealthy merchants and learned scholars are not ashamed to be seen on the two days of the month set apart for that purpose, worshipping the fox, the weasel, the hedgehog, the snake, and the rat, all of which in printed placards are styled 'Their Excellencies' and are thought to have an important effect on human destiny. It is not many years since the most prominent statesman in China fell on his knees before a water-snake which some one had been pleased to represent as an embodiment of Lung Wang, the god of flood, himself supposed to be the incarnation of an official of a former dynasty, whose success in dealing with brimming rivers was held to be miraculous. This Lung Wang is generally regarded as the rain-god in regions adjacent to water-ways, but at a little distance in the interior, the god of war, Kuan Ti, is much more likely to be worshipped for the same purpose; but sometimes both are supplanted by the Kuan Yin P'u-Sa or Goddess of Mercy. To a Chinese this does not seem at all irrational, for his mind is free from all presumptions as to the unity of nature, and it is very hard for him to appreciate the absurdity, even when it is demonstrated to him. In connection with these prayers for rain, another curious and most significant fact has often been brought to our notice. In the famous Chinese novel called the "Travels to the West," one of the principal characters was originally a monkey hatched from a stone, and by slow degrees of evolution developed into a man. In some places this imaginary being is worshipped as a rain-god, to the exclusion of both Lung Wang and Kuan Ti. No instance could put in a clearer light than this the total lack in China of any dividing line between the real and the fictitious. To a western mind, causes and effects are correlative. What may be the intuitions of cause and effect in the mind of a Chinese who prays to a non-existent monkey to induce a fall of rain, we are not able to conjecture.

The gods of the Chinese, being of this heterogeneous description, it is of importance to inquire what the Chinese do with them. To this question there are two answers; they worship them, and they neglect them. It is not very uncommon to meet with estimates of the amount which the whole Chinese nation expend for incense, paper money, &c., in the course of a year. Such estimates are of course based upon a calculation of the apparent extent in some special district, which is taken as a unit, and then used as a multiplier for all the other districts of the empire. Nothing can be more precarious than so-called "statistics" of this sort, which have literally no more validity than the census of a cloud of mosquitoes which was taken by a man who "counted until he was tired, and then estimated." As we have already had repeated occasion to point out, there is very little which one can be safe in predicting of the Chinese empire as a whole. Of this truth the worship in Chinese temples is a conspicuous example. The traveller who lands in Canton, and who perceives the clouds of smoke arising from the incessant offerings to the divinities most popular there, will conclude that the Chinese are among the most idolatrous people in the world. But let him restrain his judgment until he has visited the other end of the empire, and he will find multitudes of the temples neglected, absolutely unvisited except on the first and fifteenth of the month, in many cases not then, and perhaps not even at New Year, when, if ever, the Chinese instinct of worship prevails. He will find hundreds of thousands of temples, the tombs or grottoes of which are totally lost in antiquity,

and which are occasionally repaired, but of which the people can give no account, and for which they have no regard. He will find hundreds of square miles of populous territory, in which there is to be seen scarcely a single priest either Taoist or Buddhist. In these regions he will generally find no women in the temples and the children allowed to grow up without the smallest instruction as to the necessity of propitiating the gods. In other parts of China at the condition of things is totally different, and the external rites of idolatry are interwoven into the smallest details of the life of each separate day. The religious forces of Chinese society may be compared to the volcanic forces which have built up the Hawaiian Islands. In the most northern and western members of the group, the volcanoes have for ages been extinct, and their sites marked only by broken-down crater-pits now covered with luxuriant vegetation. But on the southeastern member of the group, the fires are still in active operation, and continue at intervals to shake the island from centre to circumference. In some of the oldest parts of China there is the least attention paid to temple worship, and in some of the provinces which at the time of China's greatest glory were wild and barbarous regions, idolatry is most flourishing. But it is easy to be misled by surface indications such as these. It is quite possible that they pass for more than they are worth, and before well-grounded inferences can be safely drawn the subject requires much fuller investigation than it has as yet received.

To reverence the gods, but to keep at a distance from them was the advice of Confucius. It is not strange, therefore, that his followers at the present day consider *respectful neglect* to be the most prudent treatment for the multitudinous and incongruous divinities in the Chinese pantheon. When contrasted with the Mongols or the Japanese, the Chinese people are felt to be comparatively free from the bias of religion. It is common to see over the doors of temples the classical expression, 'Worship the gods as if they were present.' The popular instinct has taken at its true value the uncertainty conveyed in the words, 'as if,' and has embodied them in current sayings, which accurately express the state of mind of the mass of the people:

'Worship the gods as if they came, but if you don't, it's all the same.'

'Worship the gods as if the gods were there, but if you worship not, the gods don't care.'

One step beyond respectful neglect of the gods is ceremonial reverence, which consists in performing a certain routine in a certain way, with no other thought than that of securing certain external results by so doing. The idea of solemnity appears to be foreign to the Chinese mind. We do not know how to speak of it, without expressing an idea of what is merely decorum. All Chinese worship of Chinese divinities, of which we have ever been cognisant, has appeared to be either routine ceremonial, or else a mere matter of barter, so much worship for so much benefit. When *lao tien* yet is spoken of as a being, and to be revered, the uniform presentation of this aspect, to the exclusion of all others, shows in a most decisive manner what the worship really is. 'Because we have our food and clothes from him' is the reply, when a Chinese is asked why he makes periodical *housou* to this 'person.' Even when the individual has no definite opinions as to the real existence of such a being, this does not prevent his conformity to the rite. The ancients did so, and he does as they did. Whether it is of any use, 'who knows?' The gods are worshipped, just as in western lands an insurance policy is taken out, because it is the safety-way. It is better to believe that the gods exist, says the popular saying, than to believe that they do not exist at all, there is no harm done, where, if they do exist, and are neglected, they may be angry and revengeful. The gods are supposed to be actuated by the motives which are known to actuate men. It is a proverb that one who has a sheep's head (for a temple offering) can get whatever he desires, and also that those divinities such as the 'Three Pure Ones,' who have nothing special to bestow, will always be poor, while the goddess of mercy and the god of war, who are the ones honoured and enriched. There are many Chinese worshippers who are to be seen making a prostration at every step, sometimes occupying very long periods of time, in going on tedious and difficult pilgrimages. When asked what is their motive for submitting to these austerities, they will tell us that there is so much false worship of the gods, it is necessary for them to demonstrate that their hearts are sincere by these laborious means. Whatever may be said in regard to such exceptional instances we have no hesitation in affirming that all that has been heretic before said of the absence of sincerity among the Chinese, in their relations to each other, applies with even greater force to much of their worship. The photographs of a group of priests, belonging to a temple near Peking, is a perfect masterpiece in the representation of serpentine cunning. Men who have such faces, live lives to correspond with the faces. It is as true of the Chinese, as it has been of other nations in heathenism, that they have supposed their gods to be altogether such as they are themselves, and not without reason, for many of the gods are the countrymen of those who worship them. Human beings are supposed to be surrounded by a cloud of spirits, powerful for evil but subject to bribes, flattery, cajolery, and liable to be cheated. A Chinese is anxious to take advantage of the man with whom he makes a bargain, and he is not less anxious to take advantage if he can—of the god with whom he makes a bargain, in other words, the god to whom he prays. Perhaps he purchases fidelity by subscribing toward the repair of a temple, but he not improbably has his subscription of two hundred and fifty cash registered as a thousand. The god will take the account as it stands. While the temple is in process of repair, a piece of red paper is perhaps pasted over the eyes of each god, that he may not see the confusion by which he is surrounded, and which is not considered respectful. If the temple is situated at the outskirts of a village, and is in too frequent use by thieves as a place in which to hide, the booty, the door may be almost or even altogether bricked up, and the god left to communicate with the universe as best he can. The familiar case of the kitchen-god, who ascends to heaven at the end of the year, to make his report of the behaviour of the family, but whose lips are first smeared with glutinous candy to prevent his reporting the bad deeds which he has seen, is a typical instance of a Chinese outwitting his celestial superiors.

In the same way a boy is sometimes called by a girl's name, to make the unintelligent evil spirits think that he is a girl, in order to secure his leave of life. Mr. Baber speaks of the impudent female infants in Szechuan, whose spirits are subsequently appeased by mock money which is burned; that it may be conveyed to them for their expenses. The temples to the goddess who bestows children, unlike most other temples, are often frequented by women. Some of these temples are provided with many little clay images of male children, some in the arms of their patron goddesses, and others disposed of like goods on a shelf. It is the practice of Chinese women, on visiting these temples, to break off the parts which distinguish the sex of the child, and eat them, so as to insure the birth of a son. In case there are large numbers of little images as just mentioned, it is with a view to the accommodation of the women who frequent the temple, each of whom will take an

## ANTI-UNIONISTS

# THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

### FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

## CARPETS,

COMPRISE:—

NATURAL UNDYED WOOL and MOQUELLE CARPETS, with RUGS to match; BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, with RUGS to match; HEMPS, DRUGGETS, COCOA MATTINGS, LINOLEUMS, FLOOR CLOTHS, &c., &c.

Direct from the Manufacturers.

The above are the finest Goods and best value ever submitted in the East.

### SHOW ROOMS,

37 AND 39, QUEEN'S ROAD.

## THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1889.

1212

### A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NEW SEASON'S

### Christmas Cards.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENTS HAVE ARRIVED.

EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED, AS FURTHER SUPPLIES WILL BE DELAYED BY THE STRIKES IN LONDON.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1889.

1212

### WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart typist and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to

THE EDITOR.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

1212

### WANTED.

A SIX or EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE within easy distance of QUEEN'S ROAD.

Moderate Rental.

Address

H. H.

Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1889.

1212

### WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER.

Apply to

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889.

1212

### WANTED.

A COMMODATION as GODOWNS, Ground Floor and First Floor in Queen's Road Central, near the CLOCK TOWER.

Apply to

C.

Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1889.

1212

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the under-

mentioned Bank Share Certificates, viz.—

No. B. 2071—3465/66, 4645/22

21341/5, 14280/02, 50 Shares.

51602/72.

IN THE NAME OF L. MENDEL.

No. B. 2099—3280/1289, 10

B. 2134—5300/23, 5734/46, 25

1405/10.

IN THE NAME OF W. D. SPENCE,

No. B. 2169—27018/27032, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2170—27033/27034, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2171—27035/27036, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2172—27037/27038, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2173—27039/27040, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2174—27041/27042, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2175—27043/27044, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2176—27045/27046, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2177—27047/27048, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2178—27049/27050, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2179—27051/27052, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2180—27053/27054, 15

IN THE NAME OF W. H. GASKELL,

No. B. 2181—27055/27056, 15

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

## Commercial.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—186 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$120 per share, sales and buyers.

China Trade Insurance Company—\$73 per share, ex div., sales.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$382 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—65 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$40 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—121 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$72 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$243 per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$23 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Fungson and Sungible Dua Samantan Mining Co. A—\$15 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$162 per share, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$520 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

The East Born Planting Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sellers.

The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steamer Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.

The China-Portug Co., Ltd.—\$52 per share, sellers and buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$61 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Lund Investment Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Lahuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Celebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, sellers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marine, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/1

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/1

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/1

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 3/1

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/2

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/1

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8

ON INDIA, T. T. .... 2/1

On Demand ..... 2/2

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. .... 7/2

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7/3

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul ..... \$570

OLD MALWA, per picul ..... \$580 to 600

(Allowance, Taels 32).

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest ..... \$347

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest ..... \$350

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest ..... \$350

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest ..... \$352

OLD PATNA, (without choice) per chest ..... \$352

OLD PATNA, touch (first choice) per chest ..... \$353

OLD PATNA, touch (second choice) per chest ..... \$353

OLD PATNA, (bottom) per chest ..... \$350

NEW BANAKA, (without choice) per chest ..... \$532

NEW BANAKA, (bottom) per chest ..... \$545

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul ..... \$530

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul ..... \$500

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul ..... \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Port Fairy*, with the American mail, left San Francisco on the 3rd instant.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, from San Francisco of 19th ultimo, left Yokohama for this port on the 12th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on or about the 18th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fairy*, with Canadian mails, left Vancouver on the 20th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Abyssinia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 5th instant for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s ex-d. steamer *Brindisi*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 14th instant at 9 a.m., and is expected here on the 19th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *St. S. S. S.* from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 19th.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

HELENE RICKMERS, German steamer, 2,008 Gt., 15th Oct.—Batoum and Singapore, 4th Sept., Kerosene Oil—Melschers & Co.

YANGETZ, German steamer, 814, C. Tonning, 16th Oct.—Whampoa 16th October, General—Siemens & Co.

TALIER, German steamer, 818; Schuldt, 16th Oct.—Bangkok 9th October, Rice—Morris & Co.

APENRADE, German steamer, 1,476, J. Hohmann, 16th Oct.—Koh-si-chang 9th Oct., Rice—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

NINGCHOW, British steamer, 1,410, Wm. Durdin, 16th Oct.—Foochow 13th Oct., General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bowes, 17th July—Cardiff 6th March, Coal—Order.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 950, Wm. Harris, 11th June—Manila 21st May, Ballast—Order.

CATHARINE, Danish brig, 251, H. L. Hansen, 23rd Sept.—Manila 5th Sept., Sapwood.

TSINAN, British steamer, 1,468, W. N. Allison, 16th Oct.—Foochow 14th Oct., General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

CHARGER, American ship, 1,370, D. S. Goodwin, 28th June—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast—Russell & Co.

COMET, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippen, 21st July—Cardiff 15th March, Coals—Melschers & Co.

CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June—Anjer 1st June, Ballast—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

ELIZABETH GRAHAM, British bark, 98, Charles S. Hodge, 29th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 17th August, 942 tons Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination Hulk, Stoccutters Island—Chinese Customs.

HARVEST QUEEN, British ship, 2,08, E. A. Forsyth, 16th August—New York, and Singapore 2nd August, Kerosene Oil—Russel & Co.

IRIS, British schooner, 206, H. C. Swan, 1st October—Tientsin 14th Sept., General—Captain.

KITTY, British bark, 802, H. Wilson, 30th Aug.—Portland, Oregon 9th July, Lumber—D. Muus & Co.

MABEL, American bark, 750, Snow, 19th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MARABOUT, British ship, 1,498, Ferguson, 9th Oct.—Newcastle 20th August, Coals—Adamson, Bell & Co.

N. M. SLADE, American bark, 535, J. C. Texeira, 1st October—Cebu 4th Sept., Sugar and Hemp—Captain.

OXFORDIAN, American ship, 1,170, M. Taylor, 26th Sept.—Shanghai 21st Sept., General—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

PENSHAW, British bark, 720, Inokay, 12th Oct.—Philippines 2nd Oct., Wood—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

REPORTER, American ship, 1,286, J. Spalding, 30th August—Newcastle, N.S.W., 11th July—Order.

ROBERT S. BERNARD, British bark, 1,200, M. J. C. Andrews, 15th August—Newcastle, N.S.W., 29th June, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SEA WITCH, American ship, 1,280, Chas. H. Tabbott—Newcastle, N.S.W., May 21st, Coal—Captain.

STELLA, American brig, 477, N. H. Ritch, 22nd Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 1st August, Wm. CONNER, American ship, 1,423, Buturan, 24th Sept.—Newcastle 9th August, Coal—Butler & Son.

WANDERING JEW, American bark, 1,650, D. C. Nichols, 30th Sept.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 21st August, Coal—Order.

### NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## Post Office.

### MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Singapore—Per *Niebe*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta—Per *Wingang*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits, and London—Per *Bombay*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow—Per *Hallan*, to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco—Per *Oceanic*, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay—Per *Kittia*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta—Per *Arratoon*, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via *Bengal*—Per *Peshawar*, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama—Per *Antona*, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Niebe*, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... \$5,000